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The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845



No 17,266

號九十月九年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1918.

午戌大歲年七國民華中

PRICE \$3.00 Per Month



NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN Non ASIATIC or
INDIAN desiring to leave the
Colony should apply in person at the
Central Police Station between the hours
of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
daily.
Applicants will be required to produce
Passports or identification papers. All
persons, with certain exceptions, who
remain in the Colony for more than
7 days are required to Register them-
selves under the REGISTRATION OF
PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms
of Registration giving the particulars
required may be obtained at the G.P.O.
and all Police Stations.
The Penalty for non compliance is a
fine not exceeding \$50.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE CO
WHICH ARE THE ASSURERS OF
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LTD.,
and
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS
ASSURANCE CO

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st December, 1914.
£23,970,587
I—Authorized Capital £8,000,000
Subscribed Capital £4,500,000
II—Reserve Funds 3,887,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds 17,587,540
Sinking Fund Account 158,230
Revenue Fire Branch 12,381,456
Life and Annuity 2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department 337,239
Other Receipts 478,940
£23,970,587

The Accumulative Funds of the various
Branches are separately invested, and, by
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet
the claims under the respective Depart-
ments of the Company's Business.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. 10 p.m., 11 p.m.,
11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SUNDAYS.
7.30 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 noon Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.
SATURDAYS EXTRA CARS.
1.30 p.m. and 12 midnight.
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the
Company's Office, ALEXANDER BURLINGS,
Des Voeux Road Central.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars not already full running at the
time stated in the Company's time tables,
but not for special cars, can be obtained
on application at the Company's Office.
No Season tickets will be issued until
payment thereof has been made in Bank
Notes or by Cheques or Comproadors order
representing Bank Note.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.

METEOR GARAGE
Sole distributors of
MAXWELL CARS.
Automobiles for Hire and
for Sale
at reasonable Price.
Phone 2500.
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TANG YUK DEWING, successor of
the late SIEN TING,
14, D'ARVILLE STREET,
TERMS VERY MODERATE
Consultation free

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ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.

KOWLOON BAY.

Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies.

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STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT
CO., LTD. AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Sailings.—To Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 10 p.m.
From Canton daily at 3 a.m. (Sundays excepted) and 4 p.m.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

Sailings.—S.S. "SUI AN" to Macao daily at 8 a.m. (Sundays 9 a.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" to Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays excepted).
S.S. "SUI AN" from Macao daily at 2 p.m. (Sundays 3 p.m.).
S.S. "SUI TAI" from Macao daily at 7.30 a.m. (Sundays excepted).

Further information may be obtained at the Company's Office, Hotel Mansions,
or from Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son, Booking Agents, Hongkong.



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THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF
THE FAR EAST
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AND

GRILL ROOM

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MANAGER.

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15 Minutes from Landing Stage.
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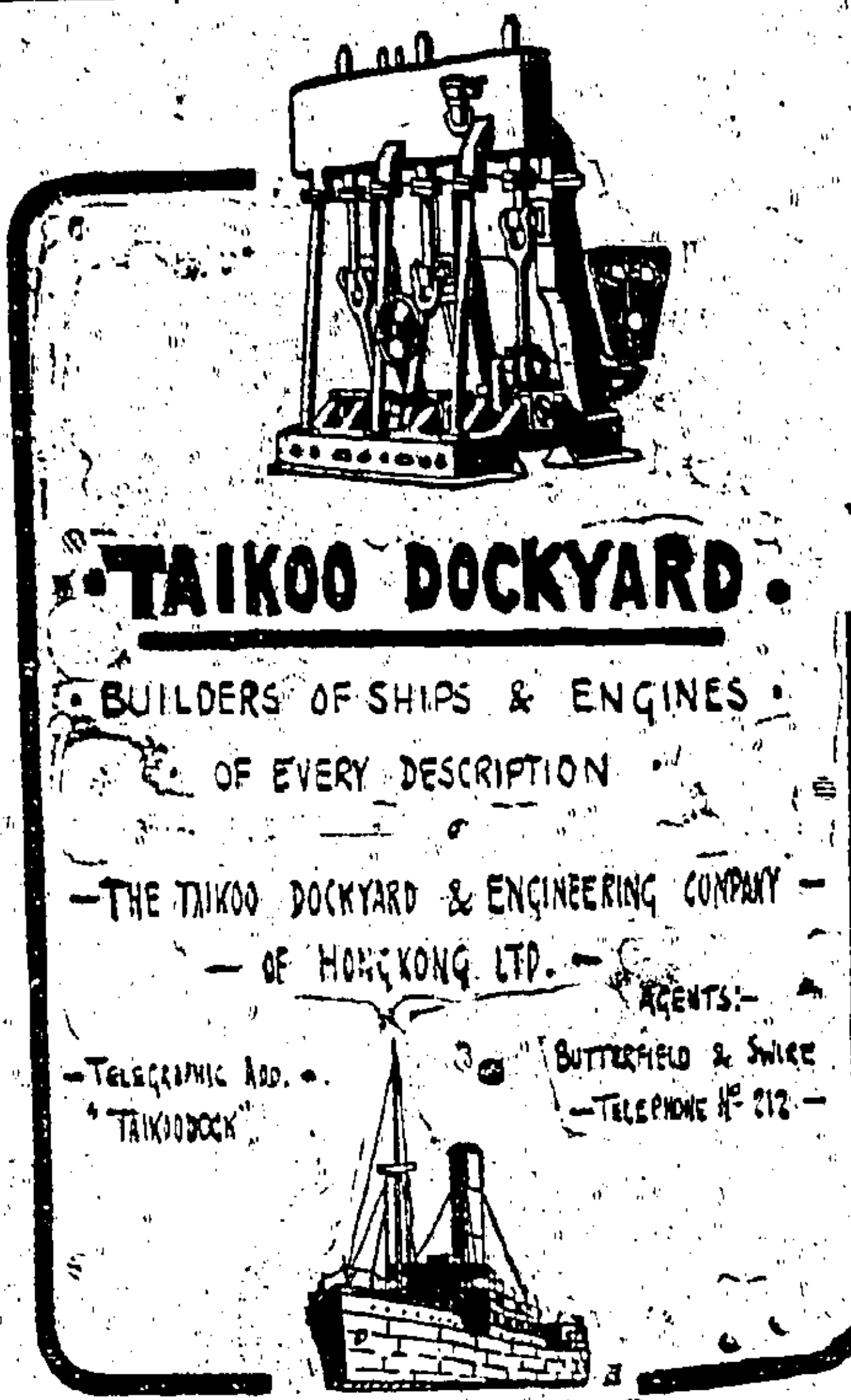
GRAND HOTEL.

A First-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal
banks. Noted for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness.
A first-class String Orchestra renders selections from 5.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.
Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.
For further particulars apply—
W. BARKER, Manager.
Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

CARLTON HOTEL.

(THE ONLY AMERICAN HOTEL IN THE COLONY.)
ICE HOUSE STREET.
Under American Management.
Nice and quiet yet only a few minutes' walk from the Banks and Central
District. 43 Bedrooms, Excellent Cuisine, Scrupulously Clean. Moderate Terms.
Monthly and Family Rates on application to the Proprietors.
Launching Meet Passenger Boats.
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GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.

PORTLAND CEMENT

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length

Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.
Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

SHING KEE CO.

SODA MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS AND EXPORTERS
OF

Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, Mariate of Ammonia, Silicate
of Soda, Reduced Bicarbonate of Soda, Mineral Water,
and Soda Crystal, Bleaching Powder, Sulphur Acid,
Sulphate of Ammonia, etc., etc.
ALWAYS IN STOCK.
No. 32, DES VOEUX ROAD WEST, HONGKONG.

E. HING & CO.

LARGE STOCK OF SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS
viz. Steel Ship Plates, Angles and Bars.
Also Shipchandlery Articles.

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ORDER BEFORE YOU LEAVE, SO THAT YOU MAY RECEIVE
IT WHILE AWAY.

PRICE \$15 PER ANNUM, INCLUDING POSTAGE.

CAN BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS FROM THE

"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE.

THE WAR.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

THE OFFENSIVE IN THE
BALKANS.

CONTINUED WITH COMPLETE
SUCCESS.

OVER 4,000 PRISONERS.

LONDON, Sept. 17.
A French Eastern communique
issued yesterday, says:—
The operations begun on the 15th
inst. were continued to-day with
complete success. The breach made
in the Dobropolje-Vetrenik front was
widened westwards and eastwards
and now extends over a front of
twenty-five kilometres, to a depth of
seven.

Westwards of Sokol the Serbians
carried the fortified zone between
Gradanitz and Okol and crossed
the river Gradanitz throwing back
in disorder on the Razimby bridge
enemy units who were caught under
our airmen's machine-guns.
Eastwards of Vetrenik the Allies
carried Chelo and Goloblo massifs
and the Zbornik defences. Over
4,000 prisoners, over 30 guns and
considerable other booty have so far
been captured.
The offensive continues.
The Serbian troops fought with
splendid moral, endurance, courage
and self-sacrifice, and also in repul-
sing Bulgarian counter-attacks.

FIGHTING IN ITALY.

AN AUSTRIAN REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A wireless Austrian official report
states:—
Between the Brenta and Monte
Solario the Italians, yesterday morn-
ing, opened an attack after strong
artillery fire.
We drove them back in the direc-
tion of Brenta Valley and before Col
Caprile.
Bitter fighting developed at Mounts
Perika and Solario and Tassoni
Ridge, in which the enemy was
forced to retreat everywhere.

SIBERIAN OFFENSIVE

ENEMY NAVAL BASE CAPTURED.

WIRELESS STATION AND
17 GUNBOATS TAKEN.

TOKYO, Sept. 17.

The War Office states:—
On the 9th the Japanese captured
the enemy naval base at Khabarovsk
with 17 gunboats and four vessels, a
wireless station, 120 guns and great
quantities of ammunition and
material.

MANHEIM WORKS STRAFED.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The Air Ministry reports:—
On the afternoon of the 16th we
twice attacked the aeroplane works
and chemical factory at Mannheim
with excellent results. The enemy
attacked us over this objective.
Three British machines are missing.
We attacked the German home
defences, aerodromes at Hagenu.
Bombs were observed on and near
the hangars, one of which was set
on fire. All our machines returned.
On the night of the 16th-17th we
attacked three aerodromes with
bombs and machine-gun fire with
good results. We attacked the rail-
ways at Metzablon and Treves
starting three fires at Metzablon.
We dropped bombs all round the
Treves station. We also heavily
attacked the Frankfurt station with
good effect.
The night began calm but later
high winds arose. At present seven
British machines have not been
located.
During the past three days we
have dropped 60 tons of bombs.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

PATROL ACTIVITY & INTENSE
ARTILLERY FIRING.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

A Belgian communique states:—
Great artillery activity and patrol
fighting are prevailing on the whole
front.
The former is especially intense
towards Neuport, Boesinghe and
Mercken.

FIGHTING NEAR ST. QUENTIN.

BRITISH GAIN MORE GROUND.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
Minor fighting continued north-
west of St. Quentin.
We gained ground in the neigh-
bourhood of Holnon. There were
local encounters also on the north-
ern front.
We captured a German post west
of La Bassée, taking prisoners.
We established new posts north-
east of Neuve Chapelle and in the
neighbourhood of Ploegstreet. We
repulsed raiders east of Vierstraat.

GREAT AERIAL ACTIVITY ON
BRITISH FRONT.

MUCH DAMAGE WROUGHT BY
BRITISH AVIATORS.

45 MACHINES BROUGHT DOWN.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig,
reporting on aviation, says:—
There was great aerial activity on
the whole of the British front on the
16th. Despite strong opposition, we
took a record number of photographs.
Our aeroplanes and balloons reported
much damage in hostile battery posi-
tions and many explosions, and fires
were caused by our artillery fire.
We dropped 24 tons of bombs
during the day and 15 tons at night
on aerodromes, railheads and dumps.
There was intense fighting all day.
Combats are occurring at a consid-
erable distance east of the lines.
We brought down 45 hostile
machines, of which seven were
brought down in one fight by one
of our squadrons.
We drove down 20 others out of
control, also anti-aircraft guns shot
down one hostile machine.
Sixteen British machines are
missing.

A GERMAN COMMUNIQUE.

LONDON, Sept. 18.

A wireless German official report
states:—
The enemy between the Ailette
and the Aisne on Sunday somewhat
extended the point at which he
broke through on the previous day
and obtained a footing on the south-
ern part of Vailly.
Between Cote Lorraine and the
Moselle vigorous infantry engage-
ments developed before our new
positions.
The enemy in the evening stood
approximately on the line of Fromes-
St. Hilaire-Haumont-Bambercourt-
Rappes forest.
As a reprisal for the bombing of
German towns our squadrons last
night dropped 22 tons of bombs on
Paris.

(Continued on Page 6.)

INTIMATIONS

THE HONGKONG HOTEL
COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN accordance with the Provisions of the new Articles of Association of the Company, the Board of Directors have this day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the First Half Year ended 30th June 1918, of THREE DOLLARS (\$3) per Share.

Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application at the Company's Office on and after the 23rd September, 1918.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. TAGGART,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 12, 1918. 143

THE HONGKONG ROPE

MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE DOLLAR (\$1) per Share for account 1918 will be payable on THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918. Shareholders are requested to apply for Dividend Warrants at the Company's Office St. George's Buildings, Hongkong. The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th August, 1918, to THURSDAY, the 15th August, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, July 30, 1918. 633

THE CHINA-BORNED COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the CHINA-BORNED COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Offices of Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., 25, WYNDHAM STREET, HONGKONG, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1918, at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, when the subject of the Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 13th day of September, 1918, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

That the new Articles already approved by this Meeting and for the purpose of identification thereof subscribed by the Chairman thereof, be and the same are hereby approved, and that such Articles be and they are hereby adopted as the Articles of the Company to the exclusion of and in substitution for all the existing Articles thereof.

A copy of the new Articles referred to may be inspected by any Shareholder of the said Company at the Company's Offices in Hongkong, or at the Offices of Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER (this Company's Solicitors) at Prince's Building, Victoria, aforesaid, on any weekday between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Dated this 13th day of Sept., 1918.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents. 1731

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with firmed or fresh stewed fruit
COULUMIER CHEESE.
COTTAGE CHEESE.
Nourishing and ideal food
DEVONSHIRE CREAM
Can always be had.
We supply Junket Tablet on application.

68

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trains Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water, System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: J. WITCHELL, "VICTORIA".

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

24, Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 1357

THE CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

HONGKONG BRANCH

67 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.



The only OPTICAL HOUSE in Far East
Awarded an Efficiency Diploma at Panama-Pacific International Exposition

SCIENTIFIC EYE EXAMINATION
All sorts of Frames, Lenses, and Protection glasses.

INTIMATIONS

THE UNIVERSITY OF
HONGKONG.

MATRICULATION, SENIOR AND JUNIOR LOCAL EXAMINATIONS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that these EXAMINATIONS will commence on MONDAY, December 9th, 1918. Arrangements will be made to hold the Examination at any town where a sufficient number of candidates offer themselves. Candidates who wish to be examined at any other place than Hongkong or Shanghai must apply to the Registrar on or before October 2nd, 1918.

Forms of entry and all particulars can be obtained on application to the REGISTRAR, The University, Hongkong.

The entry form, duly filled in, must reach the Registrar, together with the fee (Ten Dollars, Hongkong Currency), on or before October 9th, 1918.

The Examinations will be conducted according to the Regulations for the Senior and Junior Local Examinations and for the Matriculation Examination 1918.

UNIVERSITY OF HONGKONG
Hongkong, Sept. 16, 1918. 753

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

CHINESE LANGUAGE SCHOOL.

A NEW CLASS for "BEGINNERS" will commence on MONDAY, 23rd September, 1918, if sufficient support be forthcoming.

Application for enrolment and enquiries regarding hours of School, Fees, etc., should be made to the undersigned as early as possible.

By Order,
A. R. LOWE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 756

ST. HILDA'S GIRLS' SCHOOL, CANTON, EAST PARADE GROUND.

SCHOOL RE-OPENS (D.V.) September 18th. Entrance examinations September 16th. Chinese Course, eleven years; English Course, thirteen years.

Boards' Fees: Sixty to One hundred and eighty dollars per annum.
Principal: MISS RENDELACK, M.A., D.E. 1640

DOLLAR ACADEMY, SCOTLAND.

CHARLES S. DOUGALL, M.A., (formerly Exallton Fellow, Glasgow University), Headmaster, which re-opens on 3rd September next, provides at a moderate cost, a complete HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION in all Departments from 10 years of age upwards. Illustrated Prospectus may be had on application to the HEADMASTER, or to THOS. J. YOUNG, F.C.I.S., Secretary, or Office of the "CHINA MAIL."

[730]

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MAMA "I Talk" DOLL

the Dollie with the Human Cry.

Mama Dolls are equipped with Steel Heads and Steel Legs and are positively unbreakable, yet no heavier or more costly than ordinary dolls.

The face of the Mama Dolls are coloured with non-poisonous paint, making them safe for the smallest child to play with.

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No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG. 1394

MARTIN'S

APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Irritation of the Lungs, Always, and in the most effective manner, cures the most difficult cases of Croup, Whooping Cough, and all other ailments of the Throat and Lungs. All Chemists and Druggists sell. MARTIN, Chemist, Southamptn, Eng.

MARTIN'S

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[730]

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of all kinds, especially for shipbuilding and engineering works. Largest and best assorted stock in the Colony.

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WAI KEE.

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Telephone No. 1833. 1398

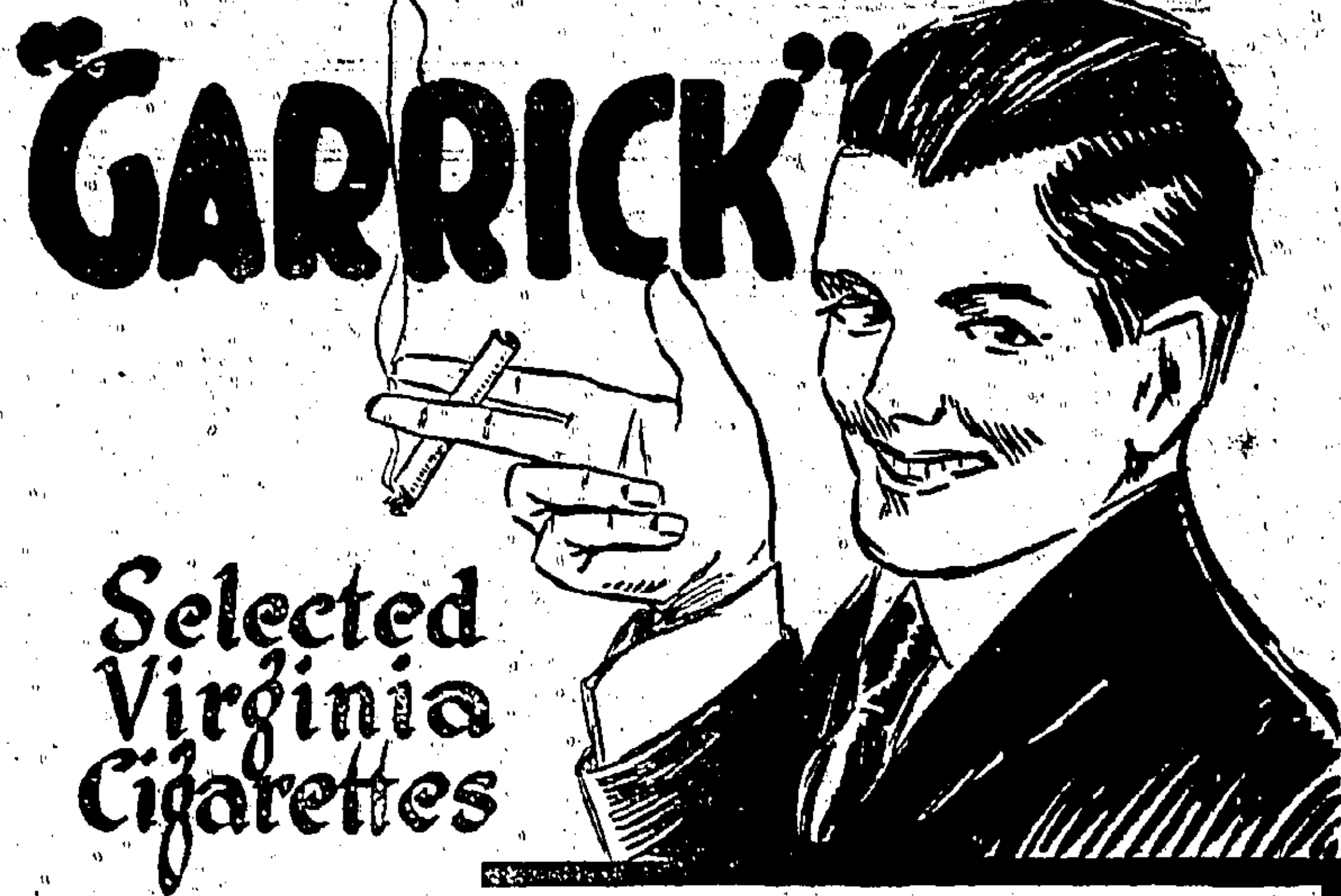
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

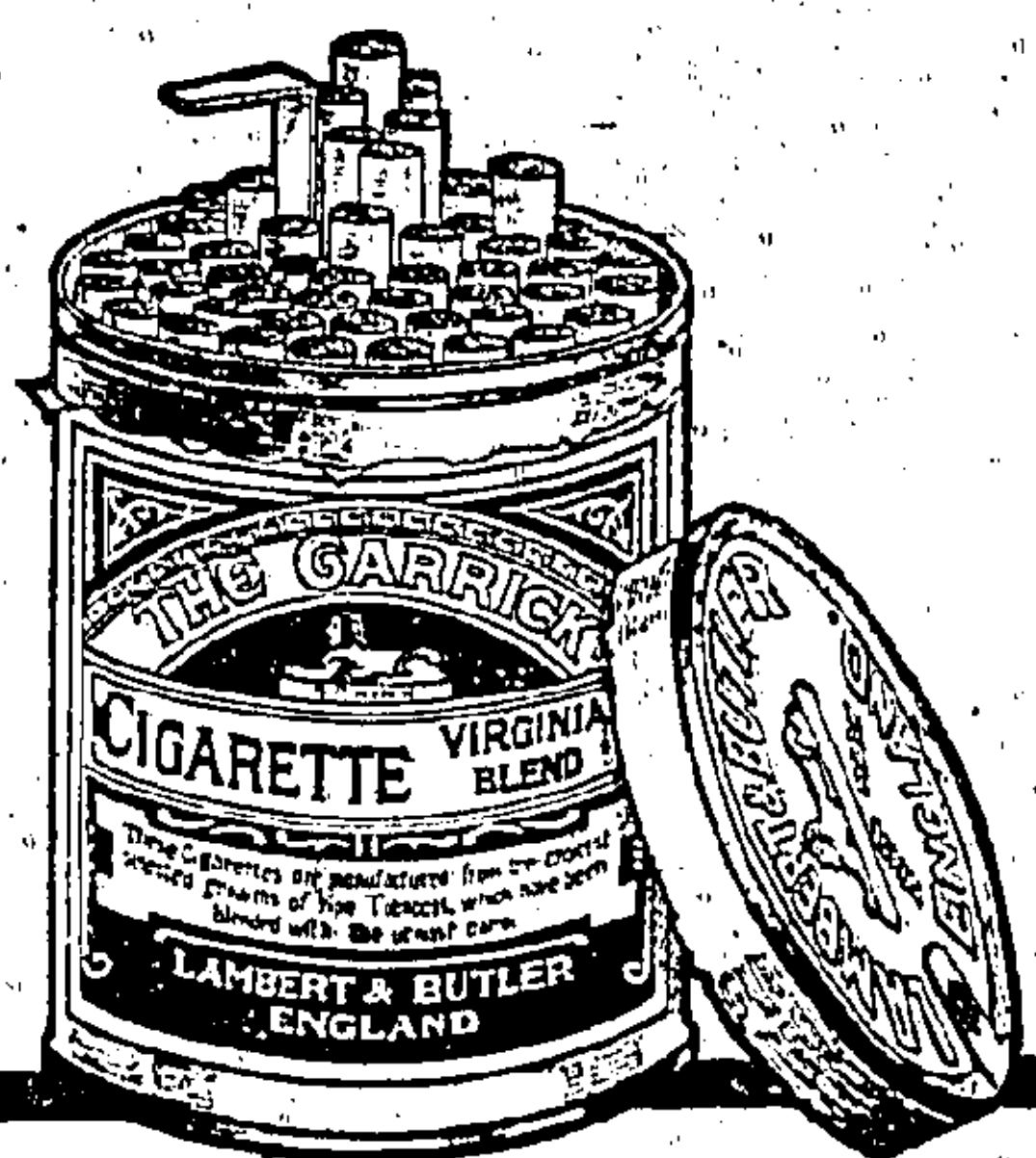
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Virginia
Cigarettes



A High-Grade Cigarette,
scientifically blended,
meeting all requirements
of the most critical
smoker.

HERTLING SAYS HE IS MASTER.

YON HINTZE TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS.

WHY RUEHLMANN HAD TO GO.

Count Hertling, the Imperial Chancellor, speaking at a sitting of the Reichstag Main Committee, declared that the change in the direction of the Foreign Office would not bring about the slightest alteration in the general Imperial policy, which was fixed definitely in the reply to the Peace Note of the Pope.

"The pacific spirit which inspired this reply also inspired me," continued the Chancellor. "However, I added at the time that this spirit must not give our enemies a free-conduct for the interminable continuation of the war. What have we lived to see, however? Whilst for years there can have been no doubt whatever of our willingness to hold out our hand towards an honourable peace, we have heard until these last few days inciting speeches delivered by the enemy statesmen."

"Mr. Wilson wants war until we are destroyed, and what Mr. Balfour has said must really drive the dust of anger to the cheeks of every German. We feel for the honour of our Fatherland, and we cannot allow ourselves to be constantly and openly insulted in this manner. And behind these insults is the desire for our destruction."

GERMANY'S GREAT PRIVATIONS.

"As long as the desire for our destruction exists, we must hold out, and we will hold out with confidence in our troops, our army administration, and our magnificent nation, which bears so wonderfully these difficult times, with their great privations and continuous negative attitude from the very beginning, but we would examine these seriously meant—I say, expressly, seriously meant—efforts immediately with scrupulous care."

I can also tell you that this stand point is not merely my own standpoint, but that it is shared emphatically by the Chief Army Administration. The Chief Army Administration also does not conduct war for the sake of war, but has said to me: As soon as a serious desire for peace manifests itself on the other side, we must follow it up."

REBACH: THE ENTENTE ACCUSED.

"Regarding the East, we stand on the basis of the peace of Brest-Litovsk, and will carry out the peace loyally, and deal loyally with the present Government. They are still under the depressing influence of the terrible crime in Moscow, the murder of our Ambassador there, an act in violation of international law, which a worse could never cry to heaven."

All indications point to the fact that the accused deed was instigated by the Entente in order to involve us in a fresh war with the present Russian Government—a state of things which we are most anxious to avoid. We do not want a fresh war with Russia. The present Russian Government desires peace, and peace is what we are giving her our support in this peaceful disposition and aim."

The Chancellor concluded: "The name of the man who has been proposed as Herr von Kuehlmann's successor is known to you. Von Hintze possesses a thorough knowledge of Russian affairs, which is a matter of great importance in the present situation. But it goes without saying that I will only give my counter-signature or signature to the appointment of Herr von Hintze on condition that Herr von Hintze follows my line of policy, and not his own."

"However, as far as I am concerned, I already have a sure guarantee for this in Herr von Hintze's promise. I will direct the line of policy. The Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has merely to carry out my policy. The proposed Secretary of State is absolutely clear on this point. The course with which the great majority of the Reichstag declared itself to be in agreement in November of last year will still be followed."

ROBBING RUMANIA.

MR. TAKE JONESCU TELLS WHAT GERMAN PEACE MEANS.

M. Take Jonescu, the fervent Rumanian patriot and statesman, gives a graphic sketch of the present woes of the downtrodden country in an interview granted to the *Steno* representative at Lucerne, where he had arrived with a party of 200 English, American, French, and Rumanian notabilities, with their families, expelled by the Germans.

M. Take Jonescu says the Entente peoples should clearly understand that no such thing as a Rumanian Government exists. Marghilan is simply a tool of the German dictatorship. Ninety-nine per cent. of the Rumanian people are living in their misery, a life of faith in the final triumph of the Allies.

"Having concluded an unblinking force of peace without indemnity, without annexation," M. Jonescu declares, "Germany is despoiling us of everything: our grain, petroleum, wool, timber, and horses are being ruthlessly carried off to the Central Empires. According to the treaty the Germans should pay us for grain, whereas, as a matter of fact, we have to turn it over to them at the price of £20 the truck load, which is four times less than cost price, while their Ukrainian grain costs them £34."

"The German Government knows that in these conditions the farmers will have no labourers available for agriculture, and so has reintroduced slavery, obliging the Marghilan Cabinet to pass a law forcing work upon all up to 60 years of age."

"The German General Bank of Bucharest is issuing paper money to the value of milliards, and will continue to do so till the conclusion of European peace. Meantime the treaty constrains us to pass these enormous quantities of notes. Our liabilities in compensation for damages to German, Austrian, Bulgarian, and Turkish interests from the outset of the war are estimated at over £60 millions."

"We have also to maintain six divisions of Austro-German troops at the cost of 350,000,000 annually. The 360 square miles of territory of which we have been robbed, with its 170 towns and villages, has left Rumania without mountains and without natural frontiers."

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No. 12 Dock, Wharves	175'	50'	15'	6'	3 1/2'
Patent Slip, No. 1, Wharves	175'	50'	15'	6'	3 1/2'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Wharves	175'	50'	15'	6'	3 1/2'
TALKOETZUI	175'	50'	15'	6'	3 1/2'
Overseas Dock	175'	50'	15'	6'	3 1/2'
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FRIDAY,

the 20th Sept., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A quantity of FURNITURE, &c., &c.
(Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.)
Terms:—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
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Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 761

PUBLIC AUCTION.

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SATURDAY,

the 21st Sept., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE QUANTITY OF
SHIPS' STORES, WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, BEER, STOUT, and SYRUPS.

Comprising:—
CHAMPAGNE, Golden State and Grand Sec; CLARETS, French Bottling; GRAVES; SAUTERNE; BURGUNDY; SHERRY; PORT; COGNAC; Martell, Martini and Club; LIQUEURS, Peppermint, Chartreuse, Benedictine, Triple Sec, &c.; Californian and Japanese BEER; Guinness's STOUT; SYRUPS, Pineapple, Orange, Citron, Raspberry, &c., a number of ORIGINAL CASES of OLD BOLS GIN.
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A quantity of MINERAL WATERS, TINNED FRUITS and FISH.
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A number Boxes of Good CIGARS. Catalogues will be issued.
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the 21st Sept., 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
4 Sacks of COFFEE BEANS and Ten Cases MARGARINE.
Terms:—Cash.
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SATURDAY,

the 21st September, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

TUESDAY,

the 24th Sept., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
Embroidered and Renaissance Bedspreads, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths, Table Covers, Table Centres, Single and Double Plain and Hemstitched Sheets, Plain Pillow Cases, White Satin Quilts, Pure Linen Damask Seriettes, Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass Cloths, &c., &c.
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Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 763

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PUBLIC AUCTION.

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TUESDAY,

the 24th Sept., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
PEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS-MOUNTED AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c., AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS, As follows:—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Screen, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkoson and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets new and second-hand.

Also
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

WEDNESDAY,

the 2nd October, 1918, at 11 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,
A QUANTITY OF
DRESS MATERIAL, &c., As follows:—

Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (various Colours), Flannel and Flannelette, An Assortment of Coloured Prints, White Blankets, Counterpanes, Handkerchiefs, &c., Toilet Soap, Perfumery, &c., &c.
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HOUSES on Shamshoo, Canton.
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Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 380

CHINA ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

REVIEW OF FAR EASTERN SITUATION.

The annual meeting of the China Association, was held at the office of the F. & O. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Leadenhall-street, London, E.C., on July 30. Mr. Frederick Anderson presided, and there were also present Messrs. George Jamieson, C.M.G., R. Chatterton Wilcox (Hon. Treasurer), F. J. Abbott, Sir Frederick Dornie, C.M.G., Messrs. Geo. B. Dodsell, H. S. Haneskey, W. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, Robt. H. Hill, Edgar J. Hoole, J. D. Hutchison, H. H. Joseph, Jas. W. Lang, Wm. D. Little, J. R. Michael, Harold S. Moss, D. C. Rutherford, F. Salinger, R. S. Salinger, Chas. Watney, T. H. Whitehead, A. G. Wood, and the Secretary, Mr. H. C. Wilcox.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting, the Chairman said:—

The report has been circulated, as usual, in advance of the meeting, which, for the same reason as given in previous years during the war, is held at a later date than was formerly customary. Our secretary, Mr. Wilcox, has carried out the work of the Association single-handed, and his labours have been materially increased by work in connection with the large China contingent, which is now serving with H.M. Forces. I much regret to say that since our last meeting our assistant-secretary has been killed; he fell in the great battle which began on March 21. Mr. Lambert with which we for nine years, he volunteered at the beginning of the war, and I am sure, you will join with me in expressing our deep sympathy with his wife and relations. (Hear, hear.) The report deals shortly with the political situation in China since we last met. With her entry into the war, China has become directly involved in international issues of the gravest character. Her geographical position alone—the fact that her frontiers march for thousands of miles with those of Russia—cannot but have, under existing conditions, a disquieting influence upon China. Bolshevik rule, or misrule, has become synonymous with anarchy in its most aggravated form, and even if the internal condition of China were one of profound peace, she could hardly fail to be affected by the violent upheaval in the territory of her next-door neighbour. Looking back a good many years, one can now see that if the penetration outlined in the Cassini Convention had not been checked by Japan, the situation in the Far East would probably have been much more complicated than it is today. If the German penetration of Russia were to become effective and permanent the consequences would be of vital importance to China, and she would be in imminent danger of experiencing a repetition of the barbarous excesses of the German troops in the Boxer expedition, but on a much vaster scale. Therefore, although China from her geographical position is at present a long way off from the great conflict in Europe, if the result of the conflict were inconclusive, it would almost certainly bring sorrow and desolation to her own doors. With the possibility of such danger lurking without, it surely behoves all patriotic Chinese to do their best to put an end to internal dissension and unrest. The revolution or civil war in China has been caused by a struggle for power between sections of the governing classes and their followers, whilst the great mass of the people stand aloof from the quarrel, but revolution and civil war generally bring into operation forces, which those who stir them up are often quite unable to control. So it has been in Russia; at first the revolution was comparatively peaceful and orderly; but as time went on the more violent elements in the country have asserted themselves, with the result that chaos rules supreme. Events may move more slowly in China, but the official and parliamentary classes are very short-sighted if they do not see that prolonged unrest may sooner or later lead to widespread violence, perhaps to a rebellion like that of the Taipings, but on a greater scale, and if that happens the Northern, Southern, and Central Parties alike may be overwhelmed in a typhoon of outrage and horror, such as has overwhelmed Russia under the Bolsheviks. (Hear, hear.) Just as it suited the Germans to thoroughly disorganize Russia, so it will fall in with their far-reaching schemes to have China thoroughly disorganized, partly with the object of damaging the interests of the Allies there, and partly to enable them to fish into the hands of those who want her to remain weak and helpless. The Chinese are a people of character and ability, who, in their private affairs, thoroughly appreciate the importance of stability, and if they could only bring into the management of their national administration the skill, prudence, and probity which are so often seen in the handling of their private affairs, they would materially increase their own prosperity, as well as that of their country.

UNPREPARED FOR SELF-GOVERNMENT.

Since 1911 they have had, as a nation, though not, perhaps, individually, seven lean years—seven years of threat. As far as one at a distance can judge, the root of the trouble is that an attempt has been made to introduce a form of Government for which the country is not yet prepared. A huge population which has been accustomed to be governed for thousands of years cannot expect to acquire the power of governing itself in one or two thousand days. We hear a great deal about the parliamentary party competing for power with military generals, but it seems clear that any parliament which may be elected in China, in the nature of things, only be directly representative of a very small percentage of the people. Under these circumstances it would appear to be not unreasonable, that, at the outset, the powers of Parliament should be limited to correspond with the basis of its representative character, and be gradually extended in the light of experience. The old contest between Peking and the Provinces not only continues but has become acerbated since the Government has assumed the Republican form. Under the Empire the semi-independence of the provinces was a source of weakness to China, but disintegrating tendencies were kept in check, as no Viceroy was, in the last resort, strong enough to defy the authority of the Emperor. One great difficulty in the present administration is that the president, who has replaced the Emperor, does not command the same authority; this weakness of the Central Power has been more evident since the death of Yuan Shih-kai. The provincial authorities are in possession of powers which make it almost impossible to establish a really strong and effective Central Government. Provincial Governments have control of internal Customs and Excise in the form of liks; they have control of local troops, and have to find a large proportion of the revenue to pay them; they have the development of mining and industry, to a great extent, under their control through their powers of taxation, and they control the local militia, while the Central Government controls the national Army and Navy; Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Interior, Communications, etc. In theory the Central Government is supreme, but in practice a great deal of real power rests with the provinces; there is constant friction in administration, and in connection with the appropriation of revenues. China is a house divided against itself. There is no clear dividing line to show where central authority ends and provincial begins; and there is constant strife caused by overlapping authority and by encroachments on one side or the other. Not only is there dissension between the central and provincial authorities, but friction often arises between the provinces themselves. At the present time there is a kind of triangular duel going on between the Northern, Southern, and Central Provinces, with disastrous results to the country as a whole.

FEDERALISM IN CHINA.

China is another object lesson which shows that it is much easier to upset the Government of a country than to establish a new one in its place; it is also much easier for the Central Government of a country to delegate its powers and authority than to resume authority after it has been given away. In these days we hear a great deal about the advantages of a Federal Government and Home Rule, but experience in China shows how dangerous it is to delegate to Provincial Administration powers, which it is essential that the central authority only should possess if the country is to be strong and united. It is extremely unlikely, for example, that any system of Government under which local administrations acquired powers similar to those of the Provinces in China, would produce in the West results exactly the reverse of what has happened in the East. Therefore, in framing any scheme of devolution for this country, it would be wise to bear in mind the experience which China has had of the disastrous results arising from conflicting authority. No doubt it will not be easy to unravel the tangle into which affairs have been allowed to get either in the extreme East or extreme West of the Old World, but whatever the eventual solution of her difficulties may be, China might do worse in the immediate future than follow in the footsteps of the great democracies of the West, who, in these times of national crisis, and danger, have concentrated power in the hands of one leader. If old established parliaments have found it necessary to delegate full powers to a small war cabinet or to a single leader, it was time, it hardly seems an opportune time for China to transfer control of her Government to a new and inexperienced assembly of five or six hundred self-seeking politicians. (Cheers.) In addition to her political troubles China suffered from a natural calamity, which caused widespread suffering. In any other times than these the flooding of a thirdly populated area of from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles would have attracted world-wide attention. Even in the midst of a great war much sympathy was felt in the West for the people of North China in their misfortunes. There seems some prospect that under the advice of foreign engineers, steps will be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar calamity on so extended a scale.

INTERVENTION IN RUSSIA.
Notwithstanding her internal troubles, China has been able to take timely and effective steps for the protection of her own and international interests at Harbin. She has also concluded a friendly agreement with Japan for co-operation between the two countries in the event of intervention in Siberia becoming necessary. The question of intervention in Russia on a large scale is still undecided. It involves taking considerable risks, but non-intervention may have a much more dangerous policy in the long run, as the development of German power in that country would be a serious menace to the whole East. Fortunately, the Germans have made another colossal blunder in their treatment of Russia when they had her at their mercy. If reports are true they are as much hated in the provinces, which they have over-run in Eastern Europe, as they are in the West, except, perhaps, amongst those classes, who, under their corrupting influence, have shamefully betrayed their country. (Cheers.) All of the Allies are as deeply interested in the suppression of anarchy in Russia, in the restoration of order in that vast territory, and in her rehabilitation as a Great Power under a settled Government, as Germany is in seeing her remain weak and divided, her population so crushed under a reign of terror, that even Government under the German jack-boot would be regarded as a welcome relief. The Allies have taken some preliminary steps to counteract German penetration on the Murman Coast, but the most effective steps can only be taken in Siberia; certain steps have already been taken there, and it is decided to intervene there, in force, commensurate with the object to be attained, we may look forward with confidence to the great part which Japan will take. Either alone, or, perhaps, in co-operation with America, which is the only other Power at present in a position to send a large expedition, Japan would give backbone to a national movement in Russia in support of law and order, of honour and good faith; her entry into the war with all her strength would prove to be a very important factor in bringing the war to an early and satisfactory end.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS REMEDY has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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CHINA'S FINANCIAL POSITION.

In the report we touch upon the financial position of China, which, but for the internal troubles, would have been exceedingly prosperous. In exchange alone the combined Customs and Salt Revenues in 1917 represent an increase in sterling revenue of £9,000,000 over 1915, and Exchange has been still higher this year. The suspension of the Boxer Indemnity payments, which amounted to over 34 millions sterling a year, and the stoppage of the Indian opium trade, which formerly amounted to about £15, 50,000,000 or about £12,000,000 a year at current Exchange and the saving in Exchange on the 27,000,000—the total amount required now to meet China's foreign indebtedness—(only half the amount in taels has to be found, as compared with pre-war days)—together with the development of minerals and other exports, must go a considerable way towards turning the balance of trade in favour of China. In that case China will become a buyer of silver instead of a seller. The strong demand for silver for currency purposes in the East continues, and the price has been remarkably steady ever since the arrangement to take a large quantity from America, at \$1.00 an ounce came into operation. We do not hear much now-a-days about the danger of over supply of the precious metals. The fact is, there is not enough either of gold or silver for the requirements of the world's currencies. Perhaps, if silver remains steady for an extended period, the principal nations of the world may, after the war, recognise that it is an essential element in the world's currency, and may seriously consider whether it is not advisable once more to establish a world's currency, for which gold and silver at a fixed ratio will be the metallic basis.

TRADE WITH THE ENEMY.

Your Committee has had further correspondence regarding the question of trading with the enemy after the War. As we all know, before the War every facility was given to German firms in China to enable them to compete with British firms in our export trade with China. Our trading door was kept wide open, and every encouragement for peaceful penetration of our trade was given to German firms by their British correspondents. The Germans took full advantage of the position, and succeeded in taking a considerable proportion of our trade out of our hands. I need not go over old ground in accounting for their success—that was referred to at some length at our annual meeting last year—but however much we may have believed before the War in their apparent

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS REMEDY has no superior as a cure for colds, croup and whooping cough. It has been a favourite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their resulting in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

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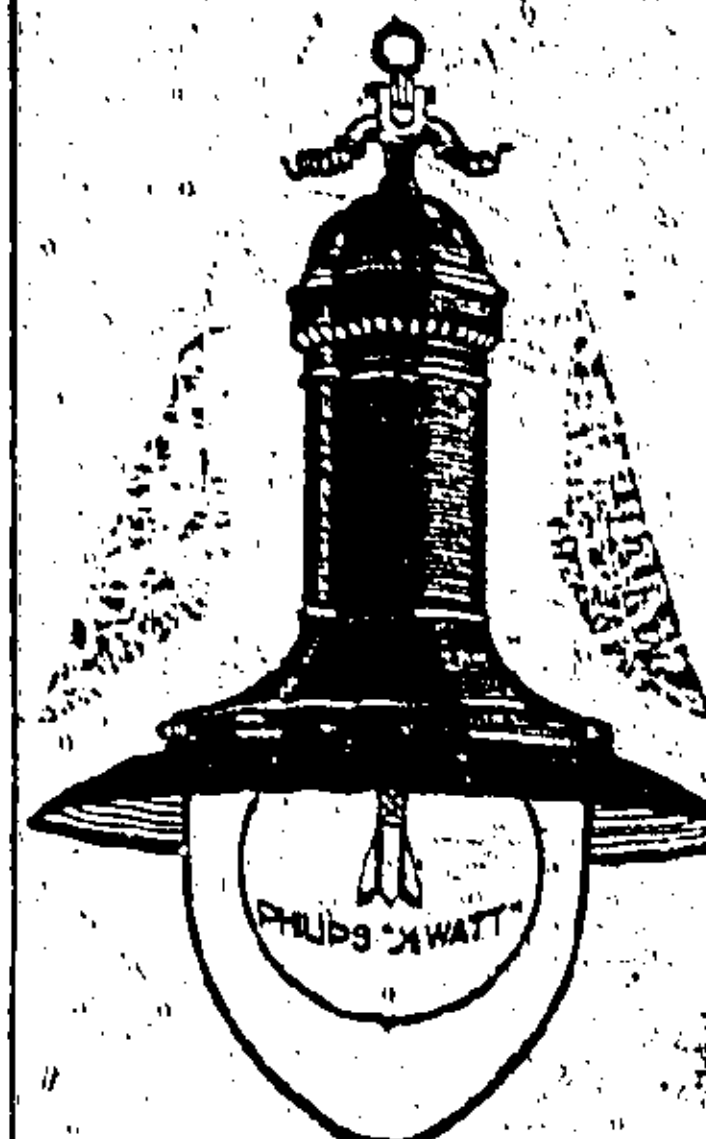
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MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI, AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions.

Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 47 and 48, Connaught Road, Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239. Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 3383. Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong. Cable Address: "HINGWAH."

THE KWONG HIP LUNG CO., LTD.

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft of 200 feet long.

Town Office, 48, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 456. Shipyard, Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. 9. Estimates furnished on application.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

WONG PING WA, Manager

ent friendliness, however convinced our shipping merchants and banks may then have been that German firms had no ulterior aims in supplanting British merchants in China, but that their sole object was to build up a mutually profitable business with their English friends, it is incredible that the events of the last four years have not opened the eyes even of those who did not want to see. Some of us, at any rate, now realise that German commercial competition was not only commercial but had a deeper significance, and that the efforts of her merchants in China, as elsewhere, were not unconnected with her general political policy. The liquidation of German firms at Hongkong showed that they incurred great risks by giving long and dangerous credits, and carried on their trade in English goods in many lines at a loss, or for an inadequate margin of profit, considering the risk taken. On this subject Mr. Balfour, in a recent speech, said that "German commercial policy aimed at using every effort of the State to force German commercial penetration into every country of the world, not for the purpose of adding wealth, even to the German part of the world—it was part of the general policy of domination, and that made it dangerous—he had no objection whatever to trade rivals, but the Germans looked on the whole question as merely part of the 'Weltpolitik,' which they had been systematically pursuing." In the House of Commons last week, the President of the Board of Trade, Sir Arthur Stanley, referring to the great German banks, said: "They were established, not to take a fair and honourable part in the development of trade (Continued on Page 7.)"

REGAL RECORDS

BY

(BILLY WILLIAMS)

COMEDIAN.

000 When Father Papared the Parlour

Don't go out with Him to-night.

6001 Wake up John Bull

IT'll tend you my best Girl.

6002 Where the Crowd goes

Let's have a Song on the Gramophone.

008 I never heard Father Laugh so much

My Lass from Glasgow Town.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

TEL. 1321.

PATELL & CO.

ORIENTAL PRODUCE

EXPORTERS.

SILK MERCHANTS.

COMMISSION AGENTS.

Agencies in

NEW YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, U.S.A.

Branches:—

CANTON.

SHANGHAI.

YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE: Kiso's Buildings, HONGKONG.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

VESSELS dispatched to the Undermentioned Ports:

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

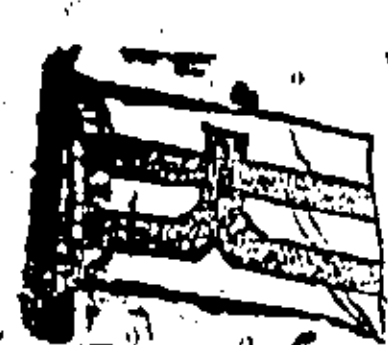
SHANGHAI, MOI, AND KOBE.

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING to apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS
FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

GENOA LINE... Monthly service via Singapore, Bombay and Port Said. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.

NORTH AMERICAN LINE... Regular fortnightly services between Hongkong and Pacific Coast Ports touching at intermediate Ports in Japan.

"ARABIA MARU".....Saturday, 21st Sept., at Noon.
"MEXICO MARU".....Monday, 23rd Sept., at 3 p.m.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE... Every two months the steamer proceeding to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

BOMBAY LINE... Regular fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore and Colombo.

JAVA LINE... Monthly service for Batavia, Sourabaya and Samarang, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

AUSTRALIAN LINE... Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

FORMOSAN LINE... The steamers will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the Wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 26th Sept., at 9 a.m.
For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday 29th Sept., at Noon.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS PLEASE
APPLY TO
K. YAMASAKI, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR SWATOW & SINGAPORE.....CHINA.....Sept. 20, at Noon.
SHANGHAI.....YINCHOW.....Sept. 21, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN.....SHANGHAI.....Sept. 22, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI.....SHANGHAI.....Sept. 23, at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-room. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Telephone No. 34.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)For MANTALA.....LOONGSANG.....FRIDAY, Sept. 20, at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW.....TAISANG.....SUNDAY, Sept. 22, Daylight.
SHANGHAI.....WOSANG.....TUESDAY, Sept. 24, Daylight.
HAIPHONG.....TAESANG.....WEDNESDAY, Sept. 25, at 7 a.m.
MANTALA.....YUEHSANG.....FRIDAY, Sept. 27, at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....TUESDAY, Oct. 1, at Noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "Kwaikang" and "Vittim", calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE—The s.s. "Van Wagon" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and also carries a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANTALA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation; sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when intermediate calls.

BOERNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labad Datu.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Shanghai.

Under Straits Government Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlements are required to produce on arrival at destination passport with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

AGENTS

THOS. COOK & SON.

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, etc.

OFFICIAL PASSENGER AGENTS TO
THE PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT.TICKETS SUPPLIED to ALL PARTS of the WORLD at Tariff Rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and
CASHED.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLER'S GAZETTE," containing
Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts of the World, will
be forwarded free on application.Telegraphic Address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON,
Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, Hongkong.

Also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.

CHIEF OFFICE: LUDGATE CIRCUIS, LONDON, E.C.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Symptoms: Irritability, defective circulation, nervous prostration, loss of energy, mental and bodily prostration, loss of confidence, general debility, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, loss of vitality, nervous disease, restlessness that can be traced to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, backache, bearing down sensations, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, sandy, high-colored water, etc. For all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health and dependency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, restores all weakening, wasting diseases, restores the fading energies, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed dried up, used up and valueless.

VETARZO Blood Medicine. See next insertion for full particulars. Send stamped address label for free trial bottle, or P.O. 20 for Trial Bottle of either remedy to "VETARZO REMEDIES CO., GOSPEL OAK, LONDON. Unprincipled vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit, but do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on the wrapper stamp. SOLD BY SOOT'S, CHINA DISPENSARY.

WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE
POLYBRILLANT METAL POMADE NEVER BECOMES DRY, HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES
JOHN OAKLEY & SONS LIMITED, "Wellington Works" London

SHIPPING

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW
AND RETURN.

(Occupying 2 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.
HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgkins..... TUESDAY, 24th Sept. at 1 p.m.

SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.
General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" (15,000 tons, American Registry). "CHINA" (10,200 tons, American Registry).

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR
SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" October 21st. "CHINA" November 18th.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS
PASSENGER SERVICE.O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Princes' Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.
FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leaves Hongkong
SHINYO MARU	23,000	2nd October
KOREA MARU	20,000	31st October
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	12th November
TENYO MARU	23,000	23rd November

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,
SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,
CALLAO, ARIQA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
ANYO MARU	18,500	Sept. 25th
NIFFON MARU	11,000	Nov. 8th
KIYO MARU	17,300	Jan. 8th, 1919.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BELRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with From Colombo.

EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION FOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS PASSENGERS.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA and STRAITS to BELRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.

For dates of departure, Rates of Freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED
MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
TO
UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE
REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

Or to REISS & Co. Clerks, General Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

STEAM FOR

STRAITS, COLOMBO, BOMBAY,
EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS
AND LONDON.Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA,
VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINEN-
TAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH
AFRICAN PORTS.THE Homeward Mail Steamer carry-
ing His Majesty's Mails will be
despatched from this port at usual taking
Passengers' accommodation in the con-
necting vessel is secured before departure
from Hongkong.Silk and Valuable Cargo for Italy,
France and London (under arrangements)
will be conveyed in this steamer
proceeding via Bombay and there
transhipped to the oncarrying steamer
for Marseilles and London.Parcels will be received at this Office
until 3 p.m. the day before sailing. The
contents and value of all packages are
required.For further particulars, sailing dates
etc. apply toP. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendents
Hongkong, Nov. 23, 1917. 2118

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS
Via SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "ANYO MARU,"

The above-named Steamer, having
arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby
notified and in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take immediate
delivery from alongside.Cargo remaining undelivered on 19th
Sept., 1918, at 5 p.m. will be landed as
Consignee's risk and expense, and delivery
must then be taken from the Company's
Godown.Storage charges will be assessed on all
Cargo remaining undelivered on 23rd
Sept., 1918, at 5 p.m.No Fire Insurance whatever will be
effected.No claims will be recognized after the
Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.
All chafed and damaged Cargo will be
landed into the Company's Godown, where
they will be examined on 24th Sept., 1918,
at 10 a.m.No Claim will be recognized if filed
after the 30th Sept., 1918.T. DAIGO,
Manager.

Hongkong, Sept. 17, 1918. 759

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"EURYLOCHUS"are hereby notified that the Cargo will
be discharged into Halls' Wharf, Kow-
loon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk.
The Cargo will be ready for delivery from
Godown on and after 18th September.Optional cargo will be landed, unless
notice has been given prior to steamer's
arrival.All broken, chafed and damaged Goods
are to be left in the Godowns, where
they will be examined on any Tuesdays
and Fridays between the hours of 10.45
a.m. and noon within the free storage
period.No claims will be admitted after the
Goods have left the steamer's Godown,
and all Goods remaining undelivered
after the 25th Sept., will be subject
to rent.All Claims against the Steamer must
be presented to the Undersigned on or
before the 8th Oct. or they will not
be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 762

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

FROM NEGAPATAM via S.S. FAZILEA.

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR,"
having arrived from the above Ports,
Consignees of Cargo by her are notified
that all Goods are being landed at their
risk into the hazardous and/or extra-
hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong
and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co.,
Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves
dockside may be obtained.Goods not cleared by 25th instant,
will be subject to rent.All broken, chafed and damaged pack-
ages are to be left in the Godowns,
where they will be examined by Messrs.
Goddard and Douglas on 24th instant,
at 10 a.m.Claims against the Steamer must be
presented in writing within 10 days
of arrival of Steamer, otherwise they
will not be recognized.No Fire Insurance will be effected by
the undersigned in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.
Hongkong, Sept. 18, 1918. 765

BRIDGE SCORERS

In Blocks of 50 SHEETS

80 cents each

Four for One Dollar

Obtainable at—

The CHINA MAIL LTD.
8, WARDHAM STREET.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN AND HONOLULU

Joint Service of the
"NEDERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM LLOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departures from HONGKONG:

To SAN FRANCISCO	Steamers	Tons	Sails
	WILIS	8,000	21st September.
	REMBRANDT	10,000	1st October.

These superior passenger steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE,
Agents.

TELEPHONES 1574-1575-1576.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.
(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR SINGAPORE & RANGOON.

S.S. "YAHIKO MARU",

on or about 20th September.

For Space and Particulars apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS

with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE TOYO YUSEN KAISHA

(THE SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore,

Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. CO.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE

UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT

MARSEILLES AND LONDON,

TAKEING PASSENGERS AND CARGO TO
STRAITS, COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.

Steamers	Leave Hongkong	Connecting Mail Steamer from Colombo	Due Marseilles	Due London
Colombo	19th	20th	21st	22nd

When Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.
On the Australian Route Tickets Interchangeable with Orient Line.

SAILINGS DIRECT TO
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S. S.	Leave Hongkong About
Colombo	20th
Colombo	21st

Passengers may travel by Railway in Japan between Ports of Call free of charge.

INTERMEDIATE STEAMERS (Non-Transshipment)
IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS,
WILL LEAVE DIRECT FOR
MARSEILLES AND LONDON,
Calling at SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG, COLOMBO
AND PORT SAID.
CARRYING 1st and 2nd SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES.
FACILITATED SAILINGS.

STEAMERS	Leave Hongkong about	Leave SINGAPORE about	Due at Marseilles about	Due at London about
Colombo	20th	21st	22nd	23rd

THE INTERMEDIATE SERVICE IS TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge and each Berth furnished with an Electric Reading Lamp.
Owing to the War in Europe Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors. Messrs Gold and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, Dates of Sailings &c., apply to—

P. L. KNIGHT,
Acting Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATES
Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama	*Shidenoka Maru, 12,500 tons MON, 14th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	*Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT, 18th Oct., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	*Tango Maru, 13,700 tons	
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town	*Hawaku Maru, 8,600 tons SAT, 28th Sept.	

Melbourne via Manila Zamboanga, Thursday 1st, Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon
(Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji)

FOR DATES OF SAILING
APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S
OFFICE.

*Wireless Telegraphy.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA B.C. SEATTLE

VIA

Manila, Keelung, Shanghai, Nagasaki,
Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped
Passenger Steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru,"
"Kashima Maru" and "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000
tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong:

*Katori Maru, SUNDAY, 23rd Oct., at 11 a.m.

(Omitting Manila Eastbound)

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager

Telephone 225 & 226

THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.

(Continued from Page 3.)

In this country, but as part of a deliberate national policy of commercial and political penetration. The Parliament Secretary to the Board of Trade—Sir Arthur Steel-Maitland—in the same debate, said: "There was no question that the object of Germany in time of peace had been, by its methods of finance, to penetrate foreign countries and to subordinate them, not for purely commercial purposes alone, but for ulterior purposes. The Germans had borrowed money cheaply in the London market, and used it in order to compete with British enterprises." Under this system it suited them to get control of our trade with China, while taking care to keep their own German trade in their own hands, and before the War they had made good progress in this direction. There is little doubt that after the War the Germans will try on the same game; but as they have proclaimed from the house-tops how much they hate us, and how earnestly they are striving for our downfall, it is to be hoped that we shall take them at their word and give them the cold shoulder. (Cheers.) To do this effectively we should take a lead out of their book and systematically organise our trade, so that it cannot again be used as a means of undermining our position in China. We should aim at the English ship there standing on its bottom. That, however, is a difficult goal to attain. We cannot shut our eyes to the fact that there are many people in this country who, even to-day, contemplate the resumption of business relations with Germany at the earliest possible opportunity, and who may even renew all their former facilities. It is very doubtful whether anything short of a "force majeure" will restrain them. Perhaps the Trading with the Enemy Act, or some of its provisions, may not be repealed immediately after the conclusion of peace; the determination of British sailors to object to carrying goods for Germany in British ships, and the effect of public opinion, may prove to be strong counter-acting influences, which will militate against any of our people falling on the neck of "their German friends" with indecent haste after the conclusion of peace.

CONSULAR, NAVAL AND MILITARY PAY.
Your Committee have carried on a lengthy correspondence with different Government Departments on the subject of Consular, Naval and Military pay on the Chinese station. Salaries are in sterling but are paid out there in dollars, which is the local currency. Before the War, Exchange was about 1s. 8d. so that men in the Services got about 11s. 6d. for every pound of their pay. At present Exchange the dollar is about 3s. 6d. in China, so that the services only get 3s. 6d. for every pound—in other words, up to last year they were on half-pay. But this is not the worst—cost of living has gone up in China as elsewhere—I cannot say how much, but everything is much dearer; then, while everyone else out in the East is free from English taxation; His Majesty's Services have to pay increased taxation, just as if they were resident at home. The cumulative effect of all this is that half-pay became little more than quarter pay, which is quite insufficient to enable men in His Majesty's Services to live without running into debt. Telegrams from our Branches at Hongkong and Shanghai tell us that the whole British communities there look upon the present state of affairs as a scandal and have pressed us again and again to make representations to the Government. We have done so; a small, though quite inadequate, concession was made about a year ago, but we have reason to believe that a more satisfactory provision will be made in the near future for the Diplomatic and Consular Services. As regards Naval and Military pay the position is less satisfactory. A grudging and totally inadequate response was made last year by the Treasury, by which about half the loss in Exchange is borne by the Government; the other half of the loss—the whole increase in the cost of living and the increase in taxation—has to be borne by the men in the Services. It is impossible not to contrast the Government's unyielding attitude with the very different one adopted towards the members of Trade Unions at home when increase of pay is demanded. (Cheers.) It does not show zeal for the public welfare to treat men in the Services unfairly, because they do not threaten to strike, and it is certainly not in the national interests that His Majesty's Services should be so treated. There is, however, a general discontent. It cannot even be urged that the Treasury was obliged to object to any increase in salaries, as it must jealously guard the public purse whenever and wherever it can, in view of the great expenditure on the War and the heavy burden on the taxpayer. In this case the Hongkong Government unofficially offered to bear the whole burden of the loss in Exchange incurred by the duration of the War, and would probably have made their generous contribution retrospective. They have already given full compensation for this loss to their own Civil Service. His Majesty's Government were therefore in the position that they could have treated the Services fairly and justly, as regards loss in exchange, without any charge whatever on the taxpayers of this country, and if they had allowed this to be done, and had given a war bonus to cover the increased cost of living, the whole thing would have been satisfactorily settled, for the time being, at any rate. We still hope that when the settlement regarding consular salaries is announced, that the Naval and Military question will be reconsidered and that the Hongkong offer will be accepted. We have from time to time made representations to the Ministry of Shipping when cases of hardship have been brought to our notice by members, and are glad to acknowledge that prompt consideration has been given to the grievance to which we have called attention, and in some cases redress has been obtained.

CHINESE LABOUR CORPS—THE CHINA ASSOCIATION.
The Committee of the Y.M.C.A. drew our attention to the excellent work they were doing in France in connection with

the Chinese Labour Corps there, and asked us to do all we could to support them. We issued an appeal to members and received generous support, amounting to over £13,000. We have reason to believe that the Labour Corps are grateful for all that the Y.M.C.A. has done for them, and that the sympathetic expression of our interest in their welfare has made a good impression on China. Our Secretary—Mr. Wilcox—has devoted a good deal of his time in connection with the large contingent, which has voluntarily come home to join His Majesty's forces. He is compiling a War Book, giving the record, as far as possible, of every man who has joined up—a work that involves a good deal of labour seeing that the contingent numbers about 8,000 men. In this connection we have been assisted by Mr. O'Sullivan, who has been invalided out of the Service. Mr. Wilcox has also administered the generous subscriptions which have been sent home from Shanghai for cases of distress. The funds at his disposal have been expended with care and discrimination, and have relieved many cases of hardship. The Far East has every reason to be proud of the men who have represented it in this great struggle. (Loud cheers.) They have served with distinction and many have received decorations; but the loss has been great—the casualty list has been heavy; many of the very best have fallen, and the long-drawn-out anxiety still continues day after day. The Chairman concluded by proposing the adoption of a report and accounts. The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Jamieson, C. M. G., and carried unanimously.

The Chairman then proposed the election of Mr. George Jamieson as president of the association, assisted by Mr. W. Harwood, seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to. Mr. Jamieson thanked the members for the compliment they had paid him. In retaining the position, he was likely to make a record, as he had already held the post for four years. He sincerely hoped it would be the last year, and that we should see a glorious peace, and be able to celebrate their annual meetings as they had been accustomed to.

Mr. Jamieson then proposed the re-election of the chairman, Mr. W. Harwood, who, he said, had done yeoman service to the Association. The resolution which he had to propose also included the re-election of the vice-chairman (Mr. C. H. Ross) and the hon. treasurer (Mr. W. O. Chubb). The motion was seconded by Mr. Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., and carried unanimously.

Mr. Anderson, having thanked the meeting for re-electing him, proposed the election of the following General Committee: Mr. W. Harwood, C.M.G., G.C.M.G., Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., Sir Walter O. Hillier, K.C.M.G., Sir Frederick Bourne, C.M.G., Sir Charles Duguid, C.M.G., Mr. Ross, Mr. Chubb, Mr. C.M.G., F. Cornes, G. B. Dudgeon, W. Fisher, R.S. Gunery, C.B. Wm. Harwood, J. S. Haskell, R. H. Hill, G. Jamieson, C.M.G., H. D. C. Jones, H. E. Joseph, W. D. Little, H. W. Roberts, R. C. Ross, D. C. Russell, Charles V. Sale, F. Salinger, Gertrude Stewart, M.P., H. D. Stewart, A. M. Townsend, T. H. Whitehead, R. Chatterton Wilcox, and A. C. Wood.

This resolution was seconded by Mr. Jamieson, and carried unanimously.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman, moved from the body of the hall, terminated the proceedings.

A WORD TO ONE WOMAN.

An Example to Follow.

If you are the woman to whom this is addressed, you will recognise yourself in the story which follows. The message and the offer are for you, be you woman or girl.

This woman is tired. She never has all the abounding energy which she envies in others. She has cold feet; they creep her awake. In the morning she is loath to get up. Sleep has not refreshed her. Her appetite is poor; and she often suffers in more ways than anyone realises. She would sometimes take a day in bed if she could; occasionally she is obliged to. Her system is debilitated, and she has no prospect of better health.

She need not endure this misery. Thousands of women know what relief from pain and an outlook of ill-health, and what new life to every part of the system Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people give women and girls. They have felt the new blood which these pills send coursing through their veins, and the new health tingling in their systems.

If you recognise yourself in the above description, start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills at once. Join the ranks of the women they have helped.

A reporter has interviewed the wife of an instructor on one of His Majesty's warships. Mrs. Elizabeth Parkins, who resides at 20, Glendower Road, Ponders, Plymouth. In the course of a conversation she told a tale worth noting. Several years ago, said Mrs. Parkins, "I suffered from a severe illness."

"For seven months I was under medical care, feeling weaker and weaker every day. I could not eat or sleep, and I was so nervous that I was afraid to go to bed. I was so weak that I could not bear to move."

"I also had fainting fits, going off at the least exertion."

"I tried everything that it was possible to try," continued Mrs. Parkins, "but nothing seemed any good. One day I picked up a paper and in it read about Dr. Williams' pink pills. I decided to try them and began a course. After taking one bottle I noticed that my breathing was better; also I could enjoy food."

"Gradually I began to get stronger. Day by day my health improved, and in a short time I had recovered sufficiently to make a journey to the north of England."

"I persevered steadily with the pills while away, and when I returned I felt on this to Devonport my friends did not recognise me. I was a new woman, and better in health than I had ever been since I was a girl. I owe my life to Dr. Williams' pink pills."

You cannot do better, if your health is low, than to start a course of Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people with-out delay. These pills are stocked by chemists, and are also obtainable from the China Dispensary, 98, Broad Street, Shanghai, \$1.60 for a bottle, \$3 for six bottles, post free.

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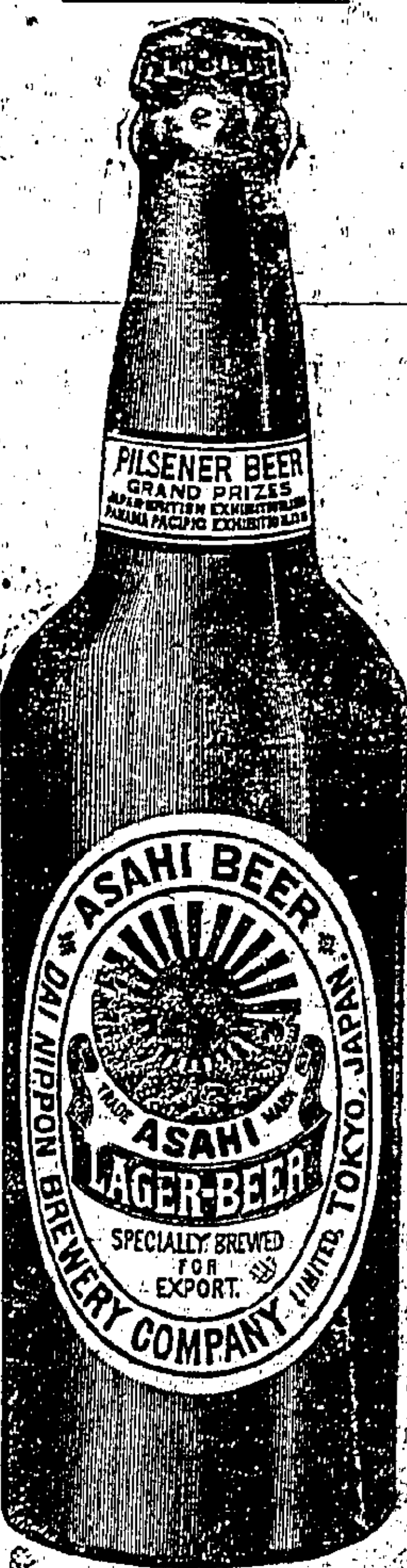
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